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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

Dr. Brady's Talks  
Don't Miss Them—Something  
Interesting Every Day

66th YEAR  
VOLUME 66  
NUMBER 52

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER  
FAIR  
PRICE, 2 CENTS

## FIRE THREATENS STATE LIBRARY

Priceless Manuscripts, Paintings  
and Records are in Im-  
minent Danger.

### LITTLE ACTUAL DAMAGE DONE

Clouds of Smoke Alarm Readers,  
and Young Women are Res-  
cued With Difficulty.

Fire yesterday threatened the State Library Building and its invaluable records, and, while little actual damage was done, State officials who have of the building and members of the general assembly, who watched the smoke from the windows of the Capitol, were given a serious scare. When they came to think that the historical manuscripts of the Virginia State Library, including many early Colonial papers of interest to the entire nation, were being held in a non-secured building, without fire escapes for the workers and readers, and that the records of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals were in wooden cases on the second floor, it was realized that the State had had a narrow escape from a loss which could not be replaced by any sum of money.

### PRICELESS MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS ENDANGERED

It was regarded as fortunate that the fire, which broke out in the basement of the building, did not occur a few hours earlier or later, for had it done so, priceless manuscripts, paintings and other valuables, all intimately connected with the history of both Virginia and the republic, would have been destroyed. Not only are these papers and other articles of the early history housed in the building, but records of the present day are kept there as well.

### GEORGE C. WRIGHT, ELEVATOR MAN

in the building, discovered the fire near the shaft, in rushed downstairs, and saw that the fire was too large to be handled by any except the firemen. He called to some one to turn in the alarm, and then rushed back to his elevator to go to the third floor and notify those above.

### SMOKE POURS THROUGH ENTIRE STRUCTURE

It was this act which notified every one in the building, for the instant the elevator ascended a foot above the floor, the smoke poured through the shaft, which had been closed up to this time by the firemen. The smoke immediately lowered the machine and closed the shaft, but a great cloud of smoke had already come through, and was completely filling the building.

The various officials who have their offices in the building and the clerks and stenographers began pouring down the stairs to see what was happening. For the smoke, following the old hall shaft, formerly used in the heating arrangement, was pouring through every aperture all over the building.

An excited crowd assembled on the third floor, largely because of the fact that the elevator had stopped running and because there was a dense fog of smoke pouring up the stairway and elevator shaft. Some of the young women on that floor were prevented from jumping from the building by Petroleum E. H. O'Grain, who was among the first officers to appear on the top floor. He saw the excitement on the top floor and rushed up the stairs just in time to hold one young woman back as she was preparing to jump to the ground. Miss Rosa Goode, a stenographer on the third floor, was slightly overcome by smoke, and was assisted from the building. Some other young women, whose names were not learned, was assisted by the firemen down the ladder. A third fainter, but was quickly restored, and helped from the building.

### PHRENESE RESPOND PROMPTLY TO CALL

When the alarm was turned in from Box 39, corner of Governor and Franklin Streets, Engine Companies 2, 3, 4 and 7 and Truck No. 1 responded quickly. In a short time they had a line of hose in the building, and other lines made ready in case they were needed.

The fire started from some unknown cause in some old papers and records in a small storeroom off beneath the big safe in the office of Second Auditor Rosewell Page, and also beneath the stairway leading from the first floor to the basement. In addition to the papers, there was a large amount of military stores, consisting of tents and uniforms. Many of the tents are ruined, and the larger number are soiled, and probably the fabric destroyed by the intense heat.

At a late hour last night Adjutant-General W. W. Sale stated that his department had not concluded checking up its material stored in the basement, and that the work could not be completed before to-day. He stated that equipment to the value of some \$20,000 is stored in the basement, and that \$15,000 insurance is carried; hence the State is amply protected.

### MILITARY STORES MAY BE DAMAGED \$5,000

He did not believe the damage would amount to more than \$5,000 at the outside. One of the greatest losses will be the tents, he stated, the total amount of value of tents stored there being about \$2,000. He was unable to state what the loss would be, but believed that many tents were destroyed or badly damaged.

A large quantity of clothing, hats and, in fact, all the quartermaster's department is stored here, with, of course, the exception of any ordnance or explosives. General Sale stated that much of this material had been soaked with water by the firemen, and would have to be taken out and unpacked.

### OLD HOT-AIR PLATES GIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR SPREAD

It was the old fires used in the old heating system that did the damage to the military stores, as the fire would

## Another Zeppelin Comes to Grief

PARIS, February 21.—A Zeppelin airship was brought down by French guns in the vicinity of Brabant-le-Roi, in the Meuse, to-day, according to an official announcement made this evening.

The Zeppelin was flying from St. Venand toward the south, and was attacked by cannon from Reims. Hit by an incendiary shell, the Zeppelin fell in flames in the vicinity of Brabant-le-Roi.

## WOMAN COMPELLED TO AID MAYOR'S NEEDY RELATIVE

Sensational Allegation of Graft  
Against Chicago Woman Of-  
ficial Made in Council.

### RECEIVED MORE THAN \$5,000

Forced Mrs. Page Waller Eaton,  
Head of Bureau of Social Survey  
to Pay Over Approximately One-  
Third of Salary for Many Months.

CHICAGO, February 21.—A sensational allegation of graft was made before the City Council to-day by Alderman William R. Rodriguez, who asserted that Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, between, author and head of the bureau of social survey, under Mrs. Louise O'Leary, Towns, commissioner of the city, had been compelled for months to pay over approximately one-third of her salary to Mrs. Rowe. The Alderman demanded an investigation.

The payments, it was alleged, were always made in cash, and were said to be for the aid of a needy relative of Mayor William Hale Thompson.

Alderman Rodriguez said he understood Mrs. Eaton had paid more than \$5,000 to Mrs. Rowe in installments of \$20 each, paid twice a month.

"The last payment was made January 1," he said. "At that time she refused to pay more. She resigned last Saturday."

Asked to whom the money was turned over by Mrs. Rowe, Alderman Rodriguez said:

"According to the story, the money was to go for the support of a needy relative of Mayor Thompson, a widow, I am told."

### SAW PAYMENT MADE TO MRS. ROWE LAST JUNE

"I saw the payment made to Mrs. Rowe on June 25 last year," continued the Alderman. "Mrs. Eaton attempted to make the payment in the form of a check, but Mrs. Rowe refused to accept it. After this refusal Mrs. Eaton drew a personal check, took it to the bank and cashed it and put the money in a marked envelope. To identify the check, she wrote on the back of it 'I, Mrs. Louise O'Leary Towns, commissioner of the city, took this money.' I believe there was \$3,000 in that payment—in the marked envelope to Commissioner Rowe. I stepped into the room just behind Mrs. Eaton and saw her hand the envelope to Mrs. Rowe, who received it with a comment."

Senator Stedman, attorney for Mrs. Eaton, said he sent Alderman Rodriguez to one time with Mrs. Eaton when she drew her pay, and that the Alderman had seen her hand the money to Mrs. Rowe.

Asked about the conversation alleged to have occurred between Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Rowe, the latter is said to have been told that she must contribute part of her salary. Mr. Stedman replied: "Mrs. Rowe simply told her that she would have to come across." According to Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Rowe said "Jolly" (Mayor Thompson) has had a hard time and we'll all have to turn in and help him out, that's all."

### MRS. ROWE AND MAYOR THOMPSON ASSERTED TO-NIGHT THAT THE CHARGES WERE "ABSURD."

### INDIANS TO GO ON WARPATH

Expect Mexicans to Join Them in  
Plans to Dynamite Railroads in  
Arizona.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., February 21.—Leo Crane, Indian agent at Keams Canyon, Ariz., was killed by Indians last Friday, according to unconfirmed reports received here to-day from Gallup, N. M., and Holbrook, Ariz. Efforts to confirm the report have been unsuccessful.

An Indian who arrived from Keams Canyon stated that the Navajo, Apache and Yaqui Indians were planning to go on the warpath within three months, and that Mexicans would fight with them. The Indian said that it was intended to dynamite railroads in Arizona.

### LEGAL HOLIDAY IN PANAMA

Government Employees Instructed to  
Attend American Exercises on  
Exposition Grounds.

PANAMA, February 21.—President Porrias has issued a decree making tomorrow a legal holiday. Representatives of the Panama government and all government employees have been instructed to attend the exercises to be given by the Americans at the Panama National Exposition Grounds. The President and Acting Governor Moron will review a parade of the American troops and the Panama police and firemen.

### FRANCIS IN WASHINGTON

Will Make Known To-Day Whether He  
Will Accept Ambassadorship  
to Russia.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, who has been offered the post to Russia by the President, will inform him to-morrow morning whether he will accept. He will call at the White House with Senator Stone. Mr. Francis on his arrival to-night from St. Louis refused to indicate his position.

## FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR COMMISSIONER

Prohibitionists Agree to Amend-  
ment—Reject Plan to Em-  
ploy Lawyer.

### ALLOW NO CIDER TO BE SOLD

Expect Final Vote in Senate This  
Afternoon—Primary Law  
Is Amended.

After down by overwhelming majority on every suggestion touching the commissionship feature of the Mapp prohibition bill, the insurgent forces of the Senate yesterday won a questionable victory in the amendment of the bill. The amendment, which came back from the hands of the committee unchanged in that particular, that officer would have served for a six-year term.

Following the defeat of an amendment limiting the selection of the commissioner to the legal profession, Senator Wendenburg offered another, giving the next Legislature the power to abolish the office and strike the commissioner from the pay roll of the State. This was a like fate. Three days afterward, however, Senator Mapp made the amendment that he would join hands with the opposition in providing a shorter term for the enforcement officer.

In pressing his amendment, Senator Wendenburg said that it is obviously within the power of the General Assembly to abolish the office at its next session, if at that time it had become apparent that the people of the State were dissatisfied with its operation, but he was not in favor of striking the name of the department head from the State's pay roll.

### AGREES TO A TERM OF COMMISSIONER FOR FOUR YEARS

"When the office is abolished," he said, "I don't mean that I anticipate an utter failure of the prohibition law and think the State will have returned to its accustomed wet condition. On the contrary, I hope we shall never have to deal with this kind of legislation again. But if, for any reason, this office makes himself so obnoxious to the people as to create a demand for his removal, we ought to be in a position to do away with the man, along with the office."

Senator Conrad was of the opinion that the commissioner should be given time in which to prove the efficiency of the office. "It will be an easy matter," he said, "to create a generous amount of sentiment for the abolition of the office. Already the fine Italian hand of the 'wet' forces has begun to work in discrediting that feature of the Mapp bill. Newspapers have poisoned the public mind with respect to the commissionship. I don't think two years will be sufficient time in which to form an opinion as to the need of the office."

### REJECTS AMENDMENT REQUIRING COMMISSIONER TO BE ATTORNEY

By a decisive vote, the Senate rejected an amendment offered by Senator Wendenburg in conjunction with the other providing that the commissioner should be a practicing attorney at law. His duties, he said, would be, in the main, that of a lawyer, and if he were chosen from that profession, it would obviate the necessity of having two men to do one man's work.

Senator Mapp took sharp issue with him on this point, saying that the duties of the enforcement officer would be executive, rather than legal, and directing his attention to frequent criticisms leveled at the Legislature because of its alleged fondness for feathering the nests of lawyers. To adopt the amendment would, he thought, bring down upon the General Assembly the opprobrium of the entire State.

"It has gone abroad," said Senator Wendenburg, in reply, "that this office is being created for the sole benefit of one man. I can't bring myself to believe that that was the motive of the Anti-Saloon League, but that impression seems to prevail throughout the State. If you limit the selection to the legal profession, it would at least tend to eliminate that suspicion."

### WOULD NOT HESITATE TO ORDER TRIAL ELSEWHERE

"If I should at any time conclude that Editor Watson has violated the statutes of the United States outside of the State of Georgia, and that he could not be punished for so doing within that State, and that vindication of the law required that he should be tried elsewhere, and that a trial, fair to him, could be secured elsewhere, I should not hesitate to take steps intended to bring about that result."

"Slanders, false statements and threats such as are being indulged in have not in the past, and will not in the future, affect my duty as a public official. The only effect they can conceivably have is, in some sense, to indicate that possibly the Federal government might be substantially improved in enforcing its criminal laws within the limits of the State of Georgia. I have not yet convinced myself that the expressions referred to are more than the talk of irresponsible and reckless individuals, and I still believe that the reputable and the right-minded people of your State respect the laws of the Union and stand for their enforcement."

### CIDER PROVISION OF ENABLING ACT STRICKEN OUT

Admitting that cider was given provision in the provisions of the enabling act simply as a matter of expediency, it having been found that to do otherwise would jeopardize the passage of the bill, prohibition leaders lined up en masse against the Early amendment, exempting cider from the operation of the law, and defeated it by a vote of 24 to 5.

### INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS WERE MADE SHORTLY AFTERWARD BY SENATOR STRODE TO RELIEVE CIDER CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 2-1/2 PER CENT ALCOHOL. NO CHANGE, HOWEVER, IN THE BILL, MAY BE SAID IF IT CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF 1 PER CENT.

"There was no difference," said Senator Walker, speaking in opposition to the wine, beer and cider amendments. They were accepted because, without them, not enough votes could be mustered for the passage of the bill. I don't see how the action of the Legislature can bind it at any succeeding session. We are making prohibition by legislative enactment, and not by the terms of another act."

CIDER "JOINTS" MORE  
OBJECTIONABLE THAN BARS

Prohibition leaders expressed the opinion that cider "joints" would prove more objectionable than open barrooms, and that almost any connection might be sold in the guise of cider. Senator Conrad said real friends of the cause were trying to prohibit, not protect. On being asked by Senator Strode if he would join hands with him in cutting out the cider provision, he refused to indicate his position.

## NOT AFRAID TO ACT IN WATSON CASE

Attorney-General Gregory Will  
Let Neither Threats nor Slan-  
der Affect His Duty.

### STATES POSITION IN LETTER

Will Order Prosecution Outside  
of Georgia if Convinced Can-  
not Get Fair Trial There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21.—Attorney-General Gregory to-night made public a letter to Charles R. McCreary, of Ellaville, Ga., stating the position of the Department of Justice in regard to prosecution of Thomas E. Watson, of that State, for alleged sending through the mails of obscene and indecent matter. The letter answers protests of Georgia members of Congress against reported plans of the department to prosecute Mr. Watson outside the State of Georgia, on the ground that a fair trial could not be had in that State.

Mr. Gregory makes it plain that he will not hesitate to institute criminal proceedings against Mr. Watson in some other jurisdiction if he is convinced that Federal statutes have been violated outside of Georgia, or that a fair trial cannot be had there. He says the Department of Justice has data to show that Mr. Watson has violated the section of the criminal code prohibiting the mails to obscene matter, and that neither threats nor slander will affect his duty as a public official in the case.

### OUTLINES HIS POSITION IN LETTER TO McCREARY

The letter follows:

"Honorable Charles R. McCreary,  
"Ellaville, Ga."

"Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of yours of the 17th.

"Among a number of letters and other communications received by me from Georgia in the last few weeks in reference to the case of Mr. Watson, your letter is unique in the way that it contains no sarcasm or insinuations."

"In order that there may not be the slightest misapprehension as to my position, I will first repeat the question in your letter, which is as follows: 'It is reported in the press that you stated publicly that you know that Tom Watson was guilty of sending obscene matter through the mails, but you were afraid to act to convict him.'"

"I write to ask if you made either of both of these statements. I hope you will not consider me presumptuous, as the statement seems to be an official one, and I would like to also know if the statement had or has the endorsement of President Wilson."

"I have never made either of these statements."

NO IDEA OF VIEWS  
HELD BY PRESIDENT

"Not having made either of them, I can safely say that neither of them has the endorsement of President Wilson, but, in order to make my answer still more comprehensive, I will state further that I have never had a conference with President Wilson in regard to Editor Watson at any time, and have not the slightest idea of his views in regard to the party, in case he enters this any."

"I have expressed the opinion, and express it now, to the effect that Editor Watson has been guilty of violating section 211 of the criminal code of the United States, prohibiting the sending of obscene, filthy and indecent matter through the mails, and this opinion is based upon data in the possession of my department, which I have reason to believe is accurate."

"I have been giving some consideration to the problem of whether Editor Watson has violated the statutes of the United States outside of the State of Georgia, and whether a trial, fair to him and to the government, could be had within the limits of that State."

"The first question is not without difficulty as a proposition of law, and I have not up to this time reached a definite conclusion as to the correct answer."

"Most of the persons who have discussed the matter with me have been of the opinion that he could be fairly tried in Georgia, but there has been some expression of opinion to the contrary."

WOULD NOT HESITATE TO  
ORDER TRIAL ELSEWHERE

"If I should at any time conclude that Editor Watson has violated the statutes of the United States outside of the State of Georgia, and that he could not be punished for so doing within that State, and that vindication of the law required that he should be tried elsewhere, and that a trial, fair to him, could be secured elsewhere, I should not hesitate to take steps intended to bring about that result."

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### "I HAVE NOT AT ANY TIME MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT OF ANY CHARACTER IN REGARD TO EDITOR WATSON OR HIS PROSECU- TION, BUT, IN ORDER THAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA MAY NOT BE DECEIVED AS TO MY ATTITUDE, I AM GIVING A COPY OF THIS LETTER TO THE PRESS."

### FIRST QUASHED; SECOND RESULTS IN MISTRUST

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 21.—Thomas E. Watson, former Populist

### SHOCK NOT GENERALLY NOTICABLE IN NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va., February 21.—The Weather Bureau reports that there was a slight earth tremor here about 6:30 o'clock to-night. It was not generally noticeable, and no damage was done.

### SEVERAL TREMORS FELT AT DANVILLE

DANVILLE, Va., February 21.—Several tremors, slight, but distinct, were felt here this afternoon, and telephone messages from the surrounding country report shocks. No damage has been reported.

### WILMINGTON FEELS EARTH DISTURBANCE

WASHINGTON, N. C., February 21.—A distinct earth disturbance was felt here this evening at 6:15.

### PITS OUT LIGHTS IN SOUTH BOSTON HOUSES

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
SOUTH BOSTON, Va., February 21.—An earthquake shock lasting between ten and fifteen seconds was felt here to-night at 6:15 o'clock. No damage

## Earth Tremors Felt in Various Sections of Southern States

Virginia Towns Among  
Others to Report Distinct  
Shocks, but No Material  
Damage Is Done.

Richmond experienced its first earthquake shocks in many years yesterday afternoon shortly after 6:15 o'clock, when two distinct tremors were felt in central and West End sections of the city. Each lasted but a few seconds, and no damage resulted. The tremors were noticeable, however, and pictures were shaken from the walls in several houses, while a number of pieces of bric-a-brac were knocked from stands or mantels and broken.

The shocks were not local, but part of a series felt in many sections of Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Virginia. Sewanee, Tenn., reported the first at 5:39 o'clock, and other cities made reports soon afterward, until the local disturbance was felt. It is thought that the tremors ran from east to west, in a general direction, and that they followed a strata of rock lying beneath this entire section.

Soon after the shocks were felt here the Weather Bureau and newspaper offices were swamped with telephone inquiries. Most of them came from persons living in the vicinity of First and Grace Streets, although several of those who reported lived in sections distant from that point.

### NO OFFICIAL RECORD OF LOCAL TREMORS

There is no seismographic instrument at the Weather Bureau, and no official record of the local tremors was made, but all of those who inquired about them were of the opinion that they occurred about 6:15 o'clock.

Coroner Taylor, an authority on such matters, said he had not noticed any tremors. "I am about the keenest seismograph that I know of in this section," the veteran coroner said last night, "and I do not see how an earthquake could have visited Richmond and I not know anything of it. It has been a number of years since I felt one here, the greatest being felt at the time of the Charleston quake, which occurred in 1888. That did a great deal of damage, and is the most severe that ever occurred in this section, so far as I know. We have had several slight tremors since then, but none of them did any damage."

"Richmond is in the direct line of these earthquakes, but up to this time has escaped serious consequences. It is generally thought that the tremors follow a strata of rock which underlies the Eastern part of the United States, and that the settling and adjusting of this mass to changed conditions causes the shocks."

### EARTH TREMOR FELT THROUGHOUT SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., February 21.—An earth tremor of slight, but distinct, nature that made itself felt throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and portions of Eastern Tennessee and Alabama was reported early to-night as having been felt at about 6:15 P. M. central time, to-day. In no case was any damage reported, and while in some instances persons hurriedly left buildings, there was nothing in the nature of a panic.

The only seismograph known to be in the section affected by the tremor is at Mobile, Ala., where the instrument recorded brief shocks. Most reports, however, said that the tremor passed from east to west, and was felt only momentarily. In Augusta, Ga., and several other places, however, three distinct shocks were reported. At other points only one tremor was felt.

The earth shock effect did not reach Florida or was so slight as not to be felt there, according to reports here to-night.

### FAMILIES IN BRISTOL HURRIEDLY LEAVE HOMES

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
BRISTOL, Va., February 21.—A distinct and somewhat prolonged earthquake shock, felt here at 6:29 o'clock, eastern time, this evening, caused houses in North Bristol to tremble and dishes to rattle. The disturbance was so threatening that families on the north side of the city left their homes. The shock was felt throughout the city.

A portion of a chimney here was shaken down at 6:15 to-night by the earthquake, which was felt throughout this section. The plastering from the ceiling of a store here was also shaken down.

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## AGREES ON PLAN FOR FEDERALIZING NATIONAL GUARD

House Committee Substi-  
tutes This for Proposed  
Continental.

### IN PRACTICAL ACCORD ON ARMY BILL OUTLINE

Grants Virtually Entire Program  
Mapped Out by Former  
Secretary Garrison.

### HAY IS TO FRAME MEASURE

White House Informed That Members  
Are Unit in Supporting  
Compromise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21.—National preparedness legislation took a long step forward in Congress to-day, when the House Military Committee reached a practical agreement on the outline of the army bill it will unanimously present for passage. Chairman Hay was authorized to frame the measure, which is a compromise for the continental army plan advocated by former Secretary Garrison and President Wilson.

Complete federalization of the National Guard will be substituted for the proposed continental, and the White House was informed during the day that the committee was a unit in supporting the plan. The measure will grant virtually the entire program mapped out by Secretary Garrison for the regular army, and go even farther than he recommended in providing for reserve military supplies. A total peace strength of 275,000 men in the standing army and the guard combined would be provided for, with reserve systems to more than double the force in war. The expense for the whole establishment this year is roughly estimated at \$171,000,000. This is exclusive of Panama Canal defenses, proposals for additional military schools in all States, carried in the McKellar bill, favorably reported to-day, with appropriation of \$3,500,000, and whatever sum may later be decided upon to foster one fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the United States, and give this country its own supply of ingredients for explosives. The first year of the Garrison plan would have called for a total expenditure of \$182,000,000.

### THINKS PLAN WILL OVERIDE EVERY OBJECTION

Whether the new bill will be acceptable to President Wilson has not been indicated, but the committee believes its plan will override every objection to the substitution of the National Guard for the continentals, and that Congress has full legal authority for its accomplishment.

To complete the committee's compromise with the President on the continental army, the bill will authorize the increase of the regular army to a total peace strength of 147,000, by adding ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifteen companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, and four aero squadrons. This is the exact regular army program mapped out by former Secretary Garrison before the unfavorable reception of the continental army scheme led to his resignation. It represents also a concession by Chairman Hay, who urged previously reaching the same total strength, even though present regiments up to full war strength and adding to the field artillery arm.

Under the tentative bill, the regular army would have an organization capable of being expanded to 275,000 men in war time, and a reserve provision will be included designed to produce annually 75,000 reservists, obligated to return to the colors under call. It will provide also for doubling the cadet corps of the Army, and creation of thirty cadet companies to be attached to regular regiments to be trained for entry into an officers' reserve corps.

### SENATE COMMITTEE WORKING ON PROPOSALS

While the House committee was busy with this plan, the Senate Military Committee was working on its proposals for the regular army, framing its measure on the basis of the Chamberlain bill, which provides for an army of approximately 200,000 men on the basis of the War College plan of 1912. It is understood that the committee plans to make its bill authorize thorough reorganization of the army with a peace strength of from 150,000 to 200,000 men. It is understood that the House committee will accept the larger regular army plan of the Senate, provided its scheme for federalizing the National Guard is adopted by the upper house. The House measure will undertake the task of federalization on the basis of the Chamberlain bill, which Congress has power under the Constitution to take full control of the National Guard in peace as well as war. Under that authority, the bill will authorize a maximum strength for the National Guard of 425,000, on a basis of 300 men for each member of Congress, will specifically prohibit the disbanding of any organization by the State organization, and remove all present limitations on the use of the force outside the country.

The National Guard Association's tentative bill proposed only 5,000 men to a district. The House committee bill will add provision for a National Guard reserve, and for recruiting regiments sent to the front, and will fix the peace pay of privates at \$15 a year, second lieutenants, \$250; first lieutenants, \$300; captains, \$350, and higher officers in proportion.

Members of the committee believe that appointment of officers is virtually the only power in respect to the National Guard vested in the States by the Constitution, and argue that with the Federal government holding the purse

## CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO AVIATION SERVICE

Recommended to Senate by Commit-  
tee After Further Charges  
by Robinson.

### DATA ATTACHED TO REPORT

Fifteen Army Officers Killed Because  
Senator Says, They Were Required  
to Attempt Flights in Antiquated  
Biplanes, Known to Be Defective.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—A congressional investigation into the army aviation service was recommended to the Senate to-day by the Senate committee, which reported favorably Senator Robinson's joint resolution for appointment of a special investigating committee of two Senators and three Representatives, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses.

The resolution was voted out of committee after Senator Robinson had added a further statement to the sensational charges against the service made by him. All the data given the committee by the Arkansas Senator was attached to the favorable report brought into the Senate, and will be turned over to the investigators, if the resolution passes.

Senator Robinson produced before the committee last week photographic copies of letters alleged to